



Pelton Turbine Experiment

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Calculations

$$T = F \times r$$

$$T_1 = F_1 \times r = 4.25 \times 0.16 = 0.68 \text{ N.m}$$

$$T_2 = F_2 \times r = 5.75 \times 0.16 = 0.92 \text{ N.m}$$

$$T_3 = F_3 \times r = 5.75 \times 0.16 = 0.92 \text{ N.m}$$

$$T_4 = F_4 \times r = 6 \times 0.16 = 0.96 \text{ N.m}$$

$$T_5 = F_5 \times r = 3.5 \times 0.16 = 0.56 \text{ N.m}$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi \times N}{60}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{2\pi \times 980}{60} = 102.62 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_2 = \frac{2\pi \times 1340}{60} = 140.324 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_3 = \frac{2\pi \times 1550}{60} = 162.3156 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_4 = \frac{2\pi \times 3450}{60} = 361.283 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\omega_5 = \frac{2\pi \times 3510}{60} = 367.287 \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$h \text{ feet} \rightarrow \text{meter} \rightarrow \times 0.3048$$

$$h_{10} = 3.048 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{20} = 6.096 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{30} = 9.144 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{40} = 12.192 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{50} = 15.24 \text{ m}$$

$$Q = \frac{Q \times 0.02831}{60} \rightarrow \text{m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_1 = \frac{4.2 \times 0.02831}{60} = 1.9817 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{3.6 \times 0.02831}{60} = 1.6986 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_3 = \frac{3 \times 0.02831}{60} = 1.4155 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_4 = \frac{2.4 \times 0.02831}{60} = 1.1324 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$Q_5 = \frac{2 \times 0.02831}{60} = 0.94366 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$$

$$P_{in} = \gamma \times Q \times H$$

$$P_1 = 9810 \times 1.9817 \times 10^{-3} \times 3.048 = 59.25 \text{ W}$$

$$P_2 = 9810 \times 1.6986 \times 10^{-3} \times 6.096 = 101.5792 \text{ W}$$

$$P_3 = 9810 \times 1.4155 \times 10^{-3} \times 9.144 = 126.9740 \text{ W}$$

$$P_4 = 9810 \times 1.1324 \times 10^{-3} \times 12.192 = 135.4390 \text{ W}$$

$$P_5 = 9810 \times 0.94366 \times 10^{-3} \times 15.24 = 141.0813 \text{ W}$$

$$P_{out} = T \times \omega$$

$$P_1 = 0.68 \times 102.62 = 69.78 \text{ W}$$

$$P_2 = 0.92 \times 140.324 = 129.09 \text{ W}$$

$$P_3 = 0.92 \times 162.3156 = 149.33 \text{ W}$$

$$P_4 = 0.96 \times 361.283 = 346.831 \text{ W}$$

$$P_5 = 0.56 \times 367.287 = 205.678 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_{in}}{P_{out}}$$

$$\eta_1 = \frac{59.25}{69.78} = 0.8490$$

$$\eta_2 = \frac{101.5792}{129.09} = 0.7868$$

$$\eta_3 = \frac{126.9740}{149.33} = 0.8502$$

$$\eta_4 = \frac{135.4390}{346.831} = 0.3905$$

$$\eta_5 = \frac{141.0813}{205.678} = 0.6859$$

Tables

Table 1

| Nozzle valve | Discharge valve | Q ft ³ /min | P _d ft | Speed r.p.m | F _d lb |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| N1 | Fully open | 4.2 | 10 | 980 | 0.955 |
| N2 | Fully open | 3.6 | 20 | 1340 | 1.292 |
| N3 | Fully open | 3 | 30 | 1550 | 1.292 |
| N4 | Fully open | 2.4 | 40 | 3450 | 1.348 |
| N5 | Fully open | 2 | 50 | 3510 | 0.786 |

Table 2

| Q ₁ m ³ /sec | V ₁ m/sec | P _{1(in)} Watt |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.9817 x 10 ⁻³ | 16.419 | 59.25 |
| 1.6986 x 10 ⁻³ | 22.451 | 101.5792 |
| 1.4155 x 10 ⁻³ | 25.970 | 126.9740 |
| 1.1324 x 10 ⁻³ | 57.805 | 135.4390 |
| 0.94366 x 10 ⁻³ | 58.765 | 141.0813 |

Table 3

| Head H (m) | Speed N (rpm) | Discharge Q m^3/s | Dynamic force F (N) |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 3.048 | 980 | 1.9817×10^{-3} | 4.25 |
| 6.096 | 1340 | 1.6986×10^{-3} | 5.75 |
| 9.144 | 1550 | 1.4155×10^{-3} | 5.75 |
| 12.192 | 3450 | 1.1324×10^{-3} | 6 |
| 15.24 | 3510 | 0.94366×10^{-3} | 3.5 |

Table 4

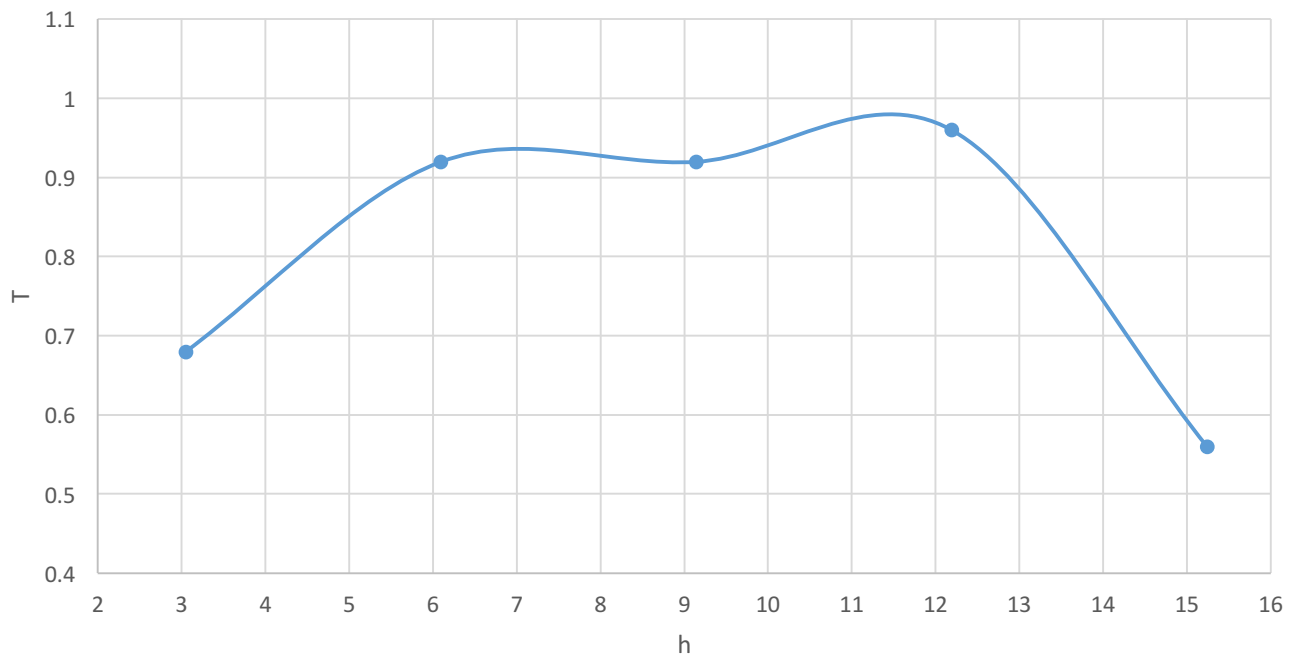
| Power input | Power output | Efficiency |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 59.25 | 69.78 | 0.8490 |
| 101.5792 | 129.09 | 0.7868 |
| 126.9740 | 149.33 | 0.8502 |
| 135.4390 | 346.831 | 0.3905 |
| 141.0813 | 205.678 | 0.6859 |

Sheet Solutions (Further Consideration)

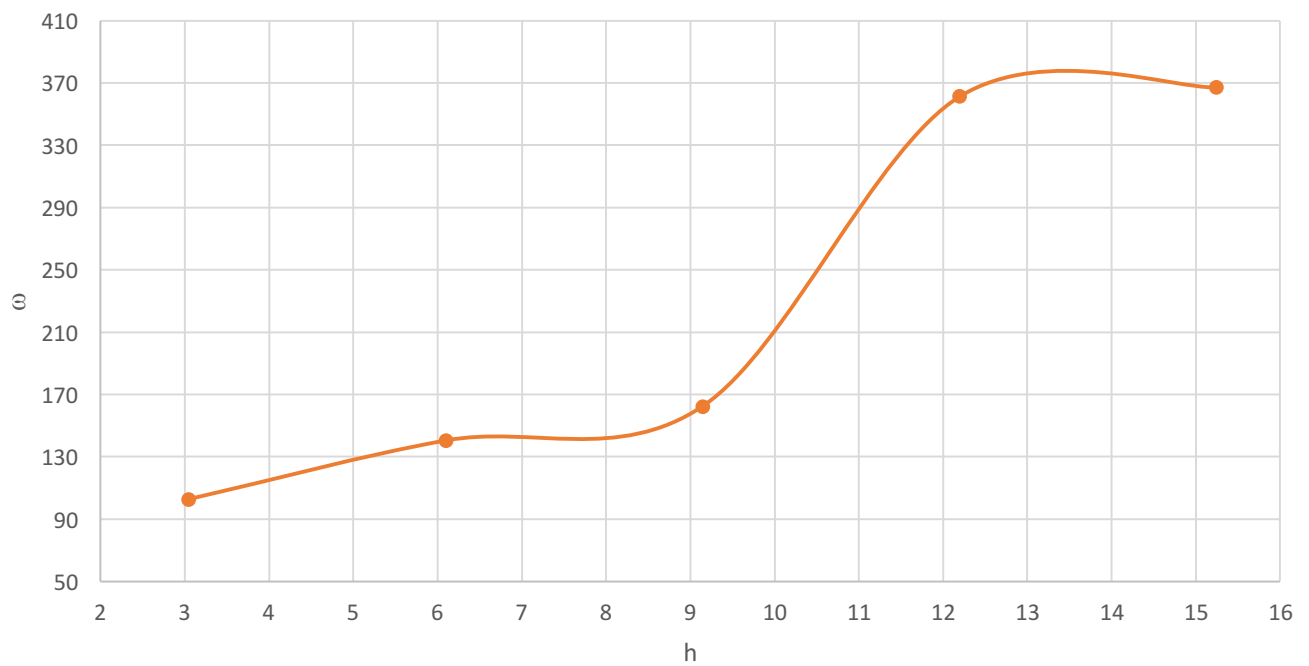
- 1- The maximum efficiency is at speed 1550 rpm (162.315 rad/s).
- 2- The efficiency vanishes at zero r.p.m because Pelton's wheel does not move so there's no power input or output.
- 3- In order to increase the efficiency of turbine we have to increase the ratio of power output to energy input, therefore we have to either increase Q and H or decrease T and ω , also worth mentioning the friction has the greatest impact on hydraulic efficiency and in turn hydraulic efficiency is one of the factors affecting the overall efficiency either the friction of the wheel or the friction between the water jet and the cups attached to the wheel. This makes friction an important factor in overall turbine efficiency.

Tables

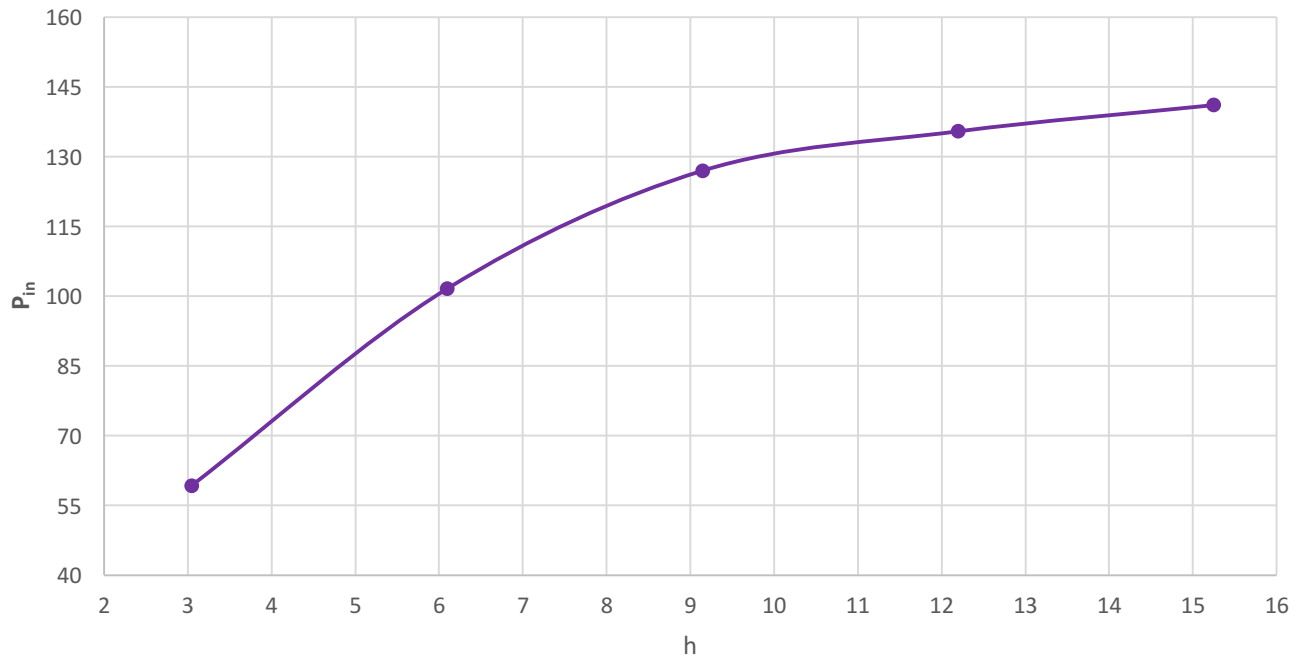
T - h Diagram



ω - h Diagram



$P_{in} - h$ Diagram



$P_{out} - h$ Diagram

